

(No Model.)

C. T. BLOOMER.
TELEPHONE.

No. 493,907.

Patented Mar. 21, 1893.

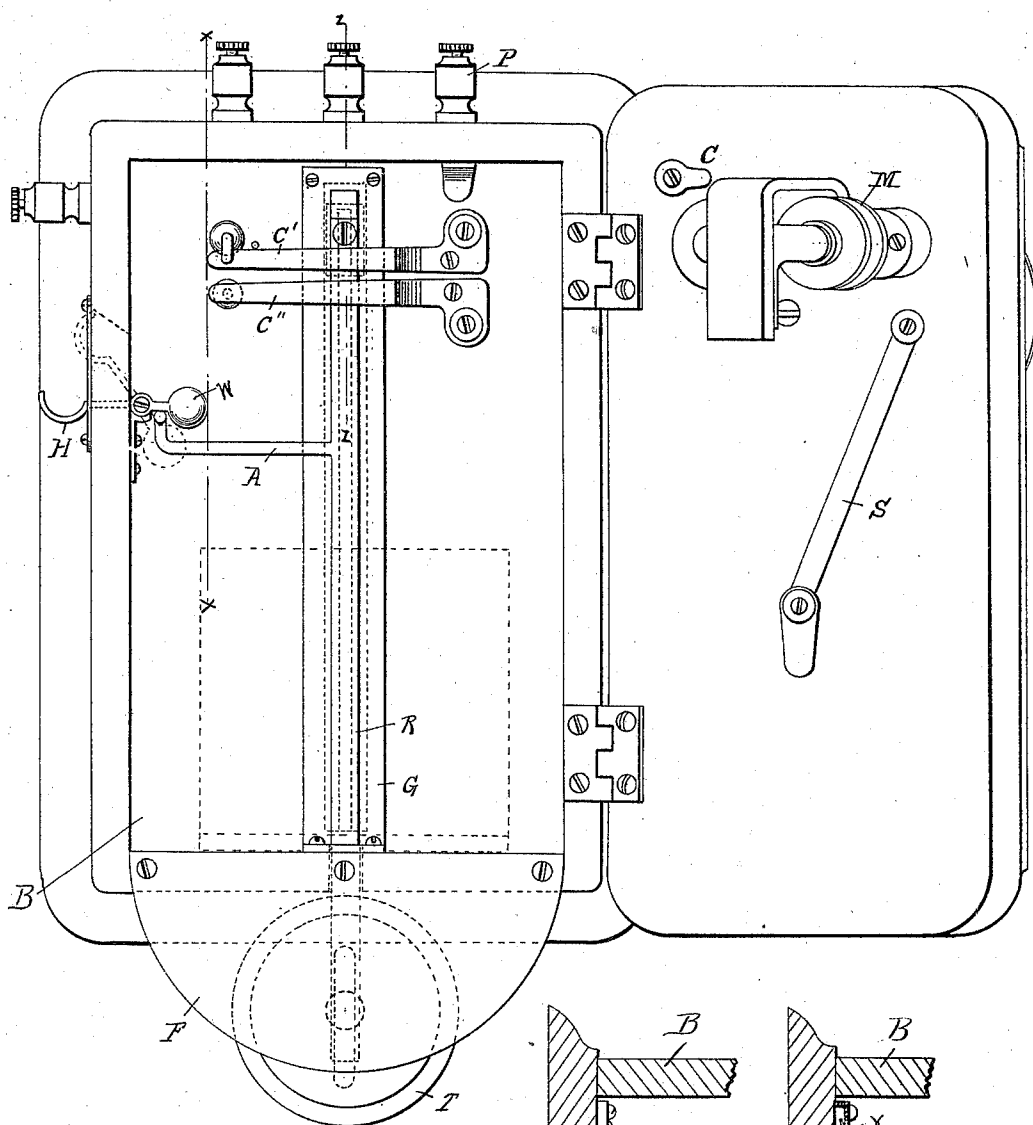


Fig. 1.

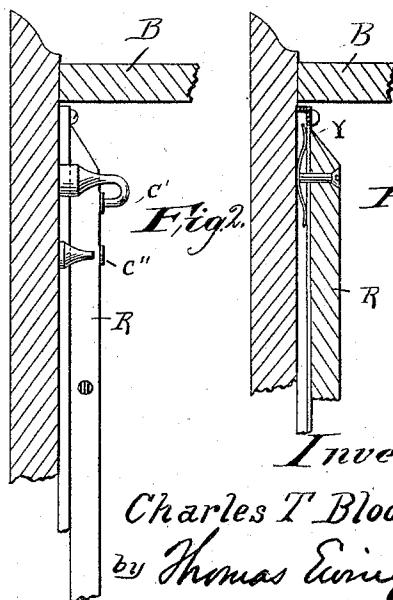


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. BLOOMER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,907, dated March 21, 1893.

Application filed November 28, 1892. Serial No. 453,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. BLOOMER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephones, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in telephones and consists of a device in which the transmitter is covered when not in use and is exposed when in use and the movement of the parts to effect this operates a hook for the receiver and brings it into position to hold the receiver when the transmitter is covered and out of position so that the receiver cannot be hung up when the transmitter is uncovered. And it further consists in operating by this device certain switches hereinafter more fully described. I prefer to perform these operations by running the transmitter behind and out from behind a cover as shown and described herein. But it is obvious that the cover may be moved instead of the transmitter and I wish to include this latter as an equivalent of the construction described in this specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the telephone box with the door open. Fig. 2 is a detail cross-section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-section on the line *zz* of Fig. 1. In Figs. 2 and 3 the binding posts shown at the top of Fig. 1 are omitted.

Referring to Fig. 1 the box B contains the magneto and other devices usually contained in the signal box. The position of the magneto is indicated by the square marked in dotted lines. Upon the inside of the box-lid L is the usual bell magnet M, and a conducting strap S through which one side of the bell is connected to one pole of the magneto. The other side of the bell is connected in circuit when the door is closed through contact C and the binding post P. These parts are all of the familiar types.

The transmitter T is fixed upon the lower end of a rod R which may be slid vertically in guides G. This rod when pushed up to the upper ends of the guides lies under two spring circuit closers C' C''. In order to make sure that it shall pass easily under them the

upper end of the rod is tapered off to an edge, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3. The circuit closer C', is in the bell circuit, and is brought into contact with a contact point which extends above it, when the rod is up. The contact C'' is in the transmitter circuit. Its contact point is placed beneath it, and the two are in contact only when the rod R is pulled down and out from under the spring circuit closer. A bent arm A projects from the rod R at right angles and nearly to the side of the box. Its outer end when the rod R is pushed up engages with the inner end of the telephone receiver hook H, and brings the hook into position to hold the receiver. This hook carries on its inner end a weight W, and is supported in the box on a pivot. When the rod R is drawn down carrying with it the arm A, the hook, unless held in place by the receiver, drops into the position shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 1. The weighted end and pivot of the hook lie inside the box. The hook projects through a side of the box, and when in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1 is outside of the box and in place to hold the receiver, but when in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 the end of the hook lies within the slit in the side of the box, and the receiver cannot be hung up until the hook is brought into the full line position by pushing the rod R up.

On the lower edge of the box is attached a fender F, which projects downward far enough to cover the transmitter T when the rod R is pushed up. The transmitter may be pulled down from behind this screen, and need be moved only a short distance to withdraw the rod R from under the spring circuit closers and thereby throw the circuits into position for oral communication. The rod carries adjustable friction springs which press against the guides, as shown at Y Fig. 3, so that the rod R in the transmitter will remain wherever placed and therefore be adjustable to suit the height of different operators.

It will appear from the foregoing that no one can use the transmitter without first drawing it down and thereby arranging the circuits for oral communication, nor afterward hang up the receiver without first pushing the transmitter back under cover and at the same time re-establishing the condition of the

circuits necessary to bell signaling. If the transmitter contains a magnet, as for instance when it is of substantially the same construction as the receiver, care should be taken, in
5 placing the magneto in the box, to have its poles away from the transmitter.

While I have shown and described a sliding rod for positioning the transmitter receiver-hook and circuit closers, I do not limit
10 myself by the shape of this part or the character of its motion.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a signal box a movable rod, in combination with a transmitter suitably support-

ed, and a hook to support the receiver, and circuit contacts, the transmitter, receiver, hook and contacts, all positioned by movements of the rod, substantially as described.

2. In a signal box a movable rod with a transmitter suitably supported, a fender therefor, and a hook to support the receiver, and circuit contacts, all positioned by movements of the rod, substantially as described.

Signed by me, in New York city, this 26th
day of November, 1892.

CHAS. T. BLOOMER.

In presence of—

THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
NEAL EWING.